

The Qu'Appelle Progress.

Vol. VI.

QU'APPELLE, N. W. T., THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 3, 1891.

No. 46.

S. H. CASWELL

DOES

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W. T. THOMPSON, D. T. S., Dominion Land Surveyor, and Civil Engineer, Authorized Surveyor for collecting Official Surveys and Plans, Qu'Appelle Station.

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BELLOWS WORM SYRUP DESTROYS AND REMOVES WORMS FROM THE SYSTEM OF CHILDREN OR ANY OTHERS. IT IS A SURE CURE FOR ALL CASES OF WORMS. S. H. CASWELL.

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A FULL LINE OF

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J. B. ROBINSON

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All Work in my Line will Receive

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In all sizes ready to be put together.

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General Insurance Agent.

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THE JEWELLER

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WATCHES, CLOCKS,

JEWELRY, SPECTACLES,

ETC., ETC.

PRICES LOWER THAN EVER.

Call and See for Yourself.

Repairing of Watches, Clocks and Jewels promptly done and all work guaranteed.

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QU'APPELLE.

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First Class Rigs.

Daily Stage to Fort Qu'Appelle.

WALL, PAFER.

WM. BRYDON,

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AND SEEDSMAN.

Choice Tobaccos,

Cigars & Cigarettes.

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Boys may take up either of two courses:

(1) Classical, preparing for the University.

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Strict Discipline. Terms reasonable.

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Address: G. S. DAVIDSON & CO.,

Qu'Appelle, Assin.

THURSDAY, SEPT. 3rd, 1891.

EIGHTY ACRE HOMESTEADS.

The Minister of the Interior has

succeeded in settling the eighty acre

homestead question, and instructions

will be sent in a few days to allow

those who want to convert their

eighty acre homestead and eighty

acre pre-emption into one hundred

and sixty acre free homestead.

Col. Howard Vincent gave a very

interesting lecture in Regina on

Friday night last to a crowded house

on the subject of their United Em-

pire Trade League. He explained

the arranging of trade relations

between the Empire and Colonies

on a preferential basis, and this ad-

vancement of British interests and

commerce throughout the world,

were the chief aims of the organiza-

tion. He is a good speaker and has

evidently given the subject a good

deal of study. In dealing with the

subject, he spoke chiefly of the ad-

vantages that the adoption of this

policy would be to these Territories,

and showed that while we would

arrange a preferential tariff with

that Empire, we would still have

complete control of our own tariff.

The Qu'Appelle correspondent for

the Free Press reports two degrees

of frost on two nights during the

month of August, and would no

doubt be pleased to have the im-

pression that the wheat in this

district had suffered.

We have the report from the

Meteorological Station here—a more

reliable source, we presume, than

the F. P. correspondent—which

gives the lowest temperature on

the night of Friday, August 21st, viz.,

37.6. There is not the slightest in-

dication of the effects of frost on

garden vegetables, and now with

fair weather for harvesting we will

have at least two hundred thousand

bushels of as fine wheat as was ever

marketed in the Territories. While

we are pleased to know that there

will be considerably more wheat for

export at many of the stations along

the C.P.R., we are satisfied that our

increase over past years will com-

pare favorably with any, and is

particularly gratifying to us. It

may be interesting to many of our

readers outside of the Territories to

know that the attention of the

farmers in this district has not been

in the line of grain growing alone.

Mixed farming has been followed

successfully for the past few years

by a very large percentage of the

settlers, and the fact has been sat-

is admirably adapted to stock

The Qu'Appelle Progress,

Is Published every Thursday

At The Progress Printing Office, in the

Town of Qu'Appelle, Assiniboia, Canada.

The rates for our advertising space by

contract are as follows:

One column \$8.00 2 columns \$15.00 3 columns \$20.00

Half column 4.00 1 column 12.00 2 columns 16.00

Quarter column 2.00 1 column 8.00 2 columns 10.00

Three inches 2.00 4 inches 7.00 5 inches 8.00

Two inches 1.50 3 inches 6.00 4 inches 7.00

Business cards \$1.00 per month payable

quarterly.

The above rates do not apply to auction

sales, entertainments, tenders, meetings,

legal notices, or anything of a transitory

nature. Transient advertisements, 10 cents

per line first insertion, 5 cents per line each

additional insertion. Yearly advertisements

allowed to be charged monthly, if offered

\$1.00 will be charged for each additional

change.

Business locals, 50 cents for first twenty

five words, 2 cents for each additional word.

The publisher reserves the right to refuse

to insert advertisements of a questionable

or objectionable character.

Subscription price: \$1.00 per annum, in

advance; single copies 5 cents.

A liberal commission will be allowed to

parties who are willing to act as agents for

us. Write for terms.

Address: G. S. DAVIDSON & CO.,

Qu'Appelle, Assin.

THURSDAY, SEPT. 3rd, 1891.

THE UNITED EMPIRE TRADE

LEAGUE.

The visit to Canada of Colonel

Howard Vincent, C.B., M.P., from

England, to promote the objects of

the above-named League, namely,

preferential trading advantages to

citizens of the British Empire, is an

event of the very highest importance

to those who are loyal to the great

principle of maintaining the unity

of the Empire.

Some of the Canadian newspapers

have misrepresented Col. Vincent's

mission as being that of an advocate

of "Protection" as opposed to "Free

Trade." Those who rightly under-

stand his proposals know, on the

contrary, that they can be fully

carried out with simply a

revenue tariff on foreign imports

and all customs' barriers removed

between British countries and with

absolute free trade existing within

the whole British Empire, like as

between England and Scotland. The

essence of his proposals consists of

a full recognition of the fiscal in-

dependence of each part of the Em-

pire to regulate its own tariff to suit

its own needs, but that, in all

cases, whether of levying duties for

revenue on imports be adopted or

making their admission free, each

part of the Empire will give ad-

vantages in trade to the other por-

tions over foreign nations. This

scheme incidentally, in relation to

foreign nations, will involve that

their exports to British countries

will be taxed (to supply necessary

revenue to the government) even

where British goods going from one

port to another, enter free of duty.

Preferential trade within the Em-

pire, as the alternative to preferen-

tial trade in our markets with for-

eign nations, is the issue before us.

Canada nor Great Britain, in the

presence of hostile foreign tariffs

against their exports, can afford to

be commercially isolated. The British

The Councillor for this ward assures

us that he is most anxious that

something be done to remedy this

unsatisfactory state of affairs, but

without the co-operation of the

other members he can do nothing,

Home & Gossip.

Little Local Links in the Town's Chain of History.

QU'APPELLE.

—Moose Jaw is organizing a curling club.

—Mrs. Bulvea returned from a trip to Southern Manitoba.

—The Misses Lock, of Winnipeg, were visiting Mrs. S. H. Caswell last week.

—Miss Rae Miller, of Winnipeg, is visiting her sister Mrs. Joseph Dueltz.

—Mrs. Brydon's flower garden attracts the attention of strangers in town, and is the admiration of the citizens.

—Mr. Sheriff Murphy and Mrs. Murphy, of Mooseomin, are visiting friends here. The Sheriff reports excellent crops in the Mooseomin district.

—Several parties are complaining of the danger in crossing the embankment at the reservoir, and suggest the necessity for a fence being erected on both sides.

—Owing to the particularly busy season, many of the farmers were not able to be present on Monday to hear the interesting lecture on dairying, by Mr. McEwan, and for their benefit we give a full report.

—Mr. Marshall will preach a special sermon, to children next Sunday evening in McEwan's hall. The service will be interspersed with lively singing, in order to interest the little folk. All children are heartily invited.

—The next regular meeting of the Presbytery of Regina will be held at Wolsley, Wednesday next, the 9th inst., at 9.30 o'clock. Members intending to be present, are requested to notify Rev. A. Campbell, Wolsley.

—Mrs. Walter Ridsdale left town on Friday to join her husband at Denver, Colorado. For the past few years, Mrs. Ridsdale has been the leading spirit in our local entertainments, and her many friends will regret her departure.

—The many friends of Dr. Edwards and family, will be pleased to learn that the report in circulation here for some time past, to the effect that his son Willie met with an accident which necessitated the amputation of one of his legs, is entirely without foundation.

WIDE AWAKE.

The public school opens September first.

—Mr. R. W. Briley is busy broncho busting the last few days.

—Mr. John Capithorn is busy building a new concrete dwelling house.

—Mr. S. B. Capithorn has completed re-plastering his house.

—The Rev. Mr. Harrison gave a very interesting lecture last Wednesday.

—The regular quarterly meeting of the Methodist church was held last Sunday week.

—Harvesting is almost in full blast at present; every farmer has his binder in operation.

—Some unknown person while crossing the prairie, kindly smashed Mr. McKay's mower.

—Messrs. Thompson and Westaway are surveying a road to lead from Katesville to Indian Head.

—The regular meeting of the Patrons of Industry will be held in the school house on Wednesday, Sept. 3rd.

—Last Sunday, service was conducted by Mr. Lester in the morning and Mr. McEwan in the afternoon.

—Those who a few weeks ago pronounced Edgeley the banner of wheat districts, had better visit Wide Awake and alter their opinions.

BALGONIE.

Crops are excellent and a considerable quantity of wheat already cut.

—Mr. W. Hyde is building a blacksmith shop and will soon be ready for business.

—Mr. Hawkes is doing a rushing business, and when the season opens intends buying grain.

—R. DeLuisier was charged before J. B. Hawkes, J.P., and John McCarthy, J.P., on Thursday, with assaulting Mrs. Schnopp, and fined \$2.50 and costs.

—A very sad accident happened here on the 29th ult., which resulted in the death of Raymond Schaefer, the eight-year-old son of Mr. Joseph Schaefer. The boy accidentally fell near the heels of the horse he was driving, and was kicked and instantly killed.

A WINNIPEGGER'S OPINION.

The following is taken from a letter from Mr. J. D. Davis, Winnipeg, Man.: "Being conversant with the history of Balgonie for a number of years, I was naturally

A LECTURE ON BUTTER MAKING.

On Monday afternoon Mr. J. E. McEwan, of the Dominion Dairy Commissioner's Staff, Ottawa, delivered a lecture on butter making in McEwan's Hall, Qu'Appelle, to a small but appreciative audience.

Mr. Wm. Smith occupied the chair and introduced the lecturer.

Mr. McEwan expressed his gratification at having so many ladies to address, but as there had been some misunderstanding with regard to procuring a supply of cream an interesting part of the programme would have to be omitted, he being unable to give a practical demonstration of butter making without the cream. He hoped, however, to give them clearly and explicitly the theory of butter making. It was the scheme of their department to induce the farmers of the North-West to go more into mixed farming, as it was felt that this was one of the greatest countries in the world for the manufacture of butter and cheese. The climate was one of the finest for these industries, being warm during the day and cool at night, and with the abundant supply of fodder there was no reason why they should not produce a first class article in butter and cheese.

After referring at some length to what was transpiring in Quebec and Ontario, the lecturer said they were working for a couple of months this year in Manitoba, and the North-West Territories, holding meetings and giving practical demonstrations of butter making, their object being to establish experimental stations and showing as far as possible the advantages in this country for dairying. It was intended that some of the butter and cheese manufactured at the experimental stations should be shipped to the Old Country, and thereby re-establish their reputation as butter makers, which at the present time was rather low, and sustain the good name they had won for cheese making, the Canadian cheese being quoted at the highest price in any of the Old Country.

After further pointing out that although in this part of the country the freight was higher than in Ontario and other places east, the cost of keeping the cattle was much less, the lecturer affirmed that in testing the quality of milk in this part of the country it was found to far exceed that produced in Ontario. Although the cows got nothing but grass 91 pounds of their milk would produce one pound of cheese whilst it took 104 of the milk of Ontario cows to produce the same amount, and the same advantage was found to exist with regard to butter.

With regard to butter making, the lecturer said he would commence with the cow and its management. In handling a dairy cow one of the first essentials was kindness, and it was astonishing the great difference this made. From a humane standpoint it was well to use them kindly, but when it touched their pockets it was a more convincing argument. They should never allow cows to be run, and as far as possible dispense with the use of dogs. It was not his intention to advocate any special breed of cow for milking purposes, as some preferred Jerseys and some shorthorns, but if they got a good grade cow and a good milker it would answer the purpose.

In this part of the country the general mode of handling the milk was by what was known as the deep setting principle, and outside the creamery plan of using separators it was the best that could be adapted. In using the separators the largest quantity of butter fat was procured from the cream, and by the other two principles named more butter was left in the milk. The lecturer proposed to follow out a description of the deep setting principle, and the pans they used were eighteen inches deep and eight inches in diameter. Where it was practicable it was best to use ice in cooling off, and after the milk was strained into the cans it should be moved as little as possible. It took from twelve to twenty-four hours to get a separation, and the sooner the milk was cooled down to 45 or 50 degrees the better separation was got.

Having completed skimming, the next matter for consideration was one of most importance, namely, the ripeness of the cream. Some people paid but very little attention to this, but it was a great mistake, for so very much depended on it. Where it was not usual to churn every day it was reasonable to expect that the older cream would be ripener than that procured immediately prior to churning, and it was necessary to see that the older cream did not get too sour. If the cream became too sour it affected the quality of the butter, and, on the other hand, if too sweet they did not get all the butter out of the cream, but the ripening might be hastened by keeping the cream at a higher temperature. No definite rule could be set down as to the exact time when the cream was ready for churning, but the matter must be left to their own judgment. A good criterion was the length of time it took from commencing churning to getting butter. At the present time of the year it was well to churn at a temperature of 58, and if butter

was got in 45 minutes they might then conclude that the cream had been at a proper stage of ripeness, and could follow out the same plan in subsequent churning. If butter was got in less than 45 minutes the cream was too ripe.

The time to stop churning was a matter of great importance, and should be closely watched. The proper time to stop the churn was when the butter granules assumed the size of a grain of wheat, and then the butter-milk should be drawn off to allow the butter to be washed whilst still in the churn. The water from the first washing would be found to be very milky, but by repeating the operation would come clearer, so that nearly all the butter-milk was got out without any hard working, the advantage of this being that it preserved the texture of the butter and prevented it from becoming greasy.

When the cream became too ripe it was a good thing to brine it. This could be done by washing the butter with salt and water before removing it from the churn, and then draw it off again in the same way as when only using clear water.

The salting of the butter was another point upon which some people were more or less careless. To get the correct quantity the salt should be weighed and not trust to guess work. One ounce of salt to a pound of butter was the proper quantity, but where the brine had been used three quarters of an ounce was all that was necessary. As to the quality of the salt, some people preferred English brands and some Canadian, but it did not matter much which was used so long as they got a fine salt with the crystals not too hard, otherwise it would not dissolve in the butter.

When the salt had been added it should be well worked into the butter and put away into a cool place to dissolve. Next morning it should be worked again, care being taken not to over work it, but just sufficient to thoroughly dissolve the salt and get the butter uniform in colour. This was also a matter which had to be left in a great measure to the common judgment of the butter maker, but so long as a drop of water running on the butter left a mark they might conclude it was not over worked.

If these instructions were followed the butter would then be ready to pack or make into prints. In supplying a private trade it was found that in Toronto and Ottawa as much as two and three cents a pound more was realized on butter by using a nice print. Mr. McEwan gave a description of a neat apparatus largely in use by which the pounds of butter were gauged and printed, and when the parchment paper, specially manufactured for the purpose, was used it gave the article a very neat and clean appearance.

When the butter was packed for export the common spruce tub was most generally used. It was not the most satisfactory from all points of view, but was recommended as being the most economical. The tubs should be thoroughly rubbed before use and the sides rubbed with salt. The butter should then be firmly packed in great care being exercised if the packing of one tub was done at several times, so that one layer got firmly embedded on the other. Leaving a little space at the top of the tub, the butter should be smoothed off and covered with parchment paper, then a layer of salt, and finally water on the top. Everything should be kept scrupulously clean in the manufacture of either butter or cheese, and water ought to be used without stint.

At the close of his remarks, Mr. McEwan intimated that they intended to have a running dairy at the Winnipeg Industrial Exhibition, and an examination of it would repay anyone who might go to Winnipeg at the time of the exhibition.

When questions were invited, a good deal of useful information was elicited. In reply to the question as to what amount of cream might be expected from a given quantity of milk, Mr. McEwan replied that the bulk of cream could not always be taken as a guide as to the amount of butter fat it contained, but the best way was to weigh the milk, and from every hundred pounds they might expect to procure from four to five pounds of butter. With regard to butter coloring, it should be used according to the requirements of the customers.

Touching the subject of creameries and cheese factories, Mr. McEwan was ready to admit that in every case they were not a success, but where they had not answered they invariably stood as monuments of mismanagement. He urged upon his hearers the advisability of not being too hasty in drawing their conclusions on the matters under consideration, for there were many fluctuating conditions which required careful and close observation. As to running creameries on the co-operative plan, there could be no doubt that under efficient management and the employment of skilled labour it was the best method to adopt, and the most advantageous to the farmers who supported it. The Chairman made a few con-

cluding remarks, and Mr. McEwan was warmly thanked for his instructive lecture.

SUCCESSFUL TEACHERS.

The Board of Examiners met on Monday last, and the following list of successful candidates at the Teachers' Examination, held July last, is the result of their labours:

FIRST CLASS.—GRADE A.
Edgar Albert Chappell, Roderick M. Gillis, Sister Josephine Plante, John Zerbach.

FIRST CLASS.—GRADE B.
Emma M. Chisholm, Charles Jas. Dutton, Edith Evans, Frank J. Hewitt, John McLeod, Lulu Anna Short, John M. Sloan.

SECOND CLASS.—GRADE A.
Sister Bond, Walter B. Briggs, Lattie E. Cody, Robert L. Earl, Emma Fraser, Henry Gilmore, John R. Green, Sadie Hastings, R. E. Holbrook, Hamilton Long, Belle C. Poole, Wm. Reid, Thomas James Wilson.

SECOND CLASS.—GRADE B.
Lorella L. L. Alexander, Minnie Battick, Mima Beattie, Allie Cameron, Laura Esleman, Mary C. Gannon, Samuel B. Gillis, Maggie Hamilton, Minnie McCullum, Mary McDonald, Tillie McIntosh, Sarah McKinnon, Marion M. Scott, Maggie Scott, Edmund Sharp, Robert Tate, Fanny Thompson, Annie Truesdell, John A. Warner, Charlotte V. Wilson, Alberta Winters, Richard E. Wylie.

THIRD CLASS.
Marjorie Barker, Kate Carmichael, Lilian Cowan, Mabel Dale, Grace Dunkin, Nella Duff, Donald A. Duff, Agnes A. Fotheringham, A. W. Garratt, Louise H. Grandy, Wm. Harvey, Mrs. M. Moulton, Robert K. McCullagh, Minnie McNamara, John McCarthy, Jessie F. McKenzie, May Noble, Mary Rose Phillips, Katie Scott, Alex. B. Stafford, Marion Stevenson, Fannie Wilson, Roda Woodward, Annie Williamson.

POPULATION OF CANADA.

OTTAWA, Aug. 26.—The census returns so far, as brought down to-day, show the population for the Provinces and the Dominion as follows:

MARITIME PROVINCES.
1871. 1881. 1891.
Nova Scotia 187,860 240,372 320,323
New Brunswick 285,594 321,233 321,234
P.E. Island 94,921 108,891 109,588

Totals 568,375 670,496 851,145
Quebec 1,191,516 1,339,027 1,488,586
Ontario 1,620,851 1,936,922 2,112,983

Totals 2,812,367 3,268,949 3,601,575
WESTERN PROVINCES.
Manitoba 25,928 62,209 151,412
Assiniboia 18,000 25,715 61,187
Alberta 18,000 25,715 61,187
Saskatchewan 18,000 25,715 61,187

Totals 43,928 87,779 215,999
British Columbia 35,586 49,459 92,767
Columbia 30,000 50,931 92,108

Totals 106,814 138,165 300,864
Total population 3,666,596 4,264,810 4,923,744

The percentage of increase for the Maritime Provinces is 1.17; for Ontario and Quebec together 9.60; for Canada as a whole 11.52, the western provinces bringing the average up.

RUPTURED AND DEFORMED PEOPLE.

THE Largest Institution IN DOMINION. ESTABLISHED 1871. JUST IMAGINE! Rupture held with head GH. One is healed, and both have got better. Anyone hearing of them, and giving notice to JOHN ZINKHAM, Edinburgh P.O., will receive the above reward.

WHITE SWELLING Can only be cured by MECHANICAL TREATMENT. CHAS. CLUTHE'S ANNUAL VISIT TO—

Manitoba, N.W. Territory AND BRITISH COLUMBIA. A rare opportunity to consult with the head of the largest firm in Canada, personally, for manufacturing of Trusses and Appliances to overcome or assist all deformities of the human frame. It is wonderful to know the advance made in treating deformities the last 15 years. Can be made natural without cutting or pain. A complete system (waterproof). Instruments for Spinal Disease, new and most improved. Appliances are made half the weight of others and more practical (patented). Come and see my goods, it costs nothing and you may gain by it.

I defy the Rupture I cannot hold with ease. CHAS. CLUTHE, SURGICAL MACHINIST, 131 King Street West, Toronto, Ont. Send for Catalogue of valuable information free.

As my time is limited and cannot be prolonged, all parties wishing to consult me should be in time to be at the following places on time, and to the last train leaving for my next place of visit. I will be at the following places, on which you can fully depend:

CALGARY, Alberta House, Friday, October 9th.
REGINA, Royal Hotel, Saturday, October 10th.
BRANDON, Grand View House, (arrive on 11th, depart on 12th) Monday and Tuesday, October 12th and 13th.
WINNIPEG, The Queen's, Wed., Thurs. and Friday, Oct. 14, 15, & 16.

COMMERCIAL HOTEL, INDIAN HEAD.

W. R. BOYD, Proprietor. Enlarged and thoroughly renovated throughout. Commodious Sample Rooms for Commercial Travellers. PORTER MEETS ALL TRAINS.

CRIMINAL LIEB.

On Mr. Davin's return from Ottawa, action will be taken criminally against the Standard Publishing Co. and Senator Perley for a libellous letter contained in the Standard of August 14th.—Regina Leader.

QU'APPELLE MARKETS.

Beef, live 30c
Beef, dressed 6c
Beef, cut 7 to 12c
Mutton 10c
Pork 8c
Lamb 12c
Chicken, per lb. 10c
Geese 12c
Turkey 15c
Fish, white 6c
B. C. Salmon 15c
Potatoes, per bush. 25c
Cabbage 8c
Eggs, per doz. 15c
Wool, per lb. \$2.00 to \$2.50
Hay, per ton. \$5.00

Qu'Appelle Observatory.

Reading of the thermometer for the week ending Tuesday, September 1st.
Maximum Minimum
Wednesday, Aug. 26th 63 40
Thursday, Aug. 27th 73 41
Friday, Aug. 28th 72 48
Saturday, Aug. 29th 77 39
Sunday, Aug. 30th 84 47
Monday, Aug. 31st 84 52
Tuesday, Sep. 1st 69 48
WIND VELOCITY AND DIRECTION.
S.W. N.E. S.W. N.E. S.W. N.E.
Wednesday, Aug. 26 calm
Thursday, Aug. 27 S.W. 5
Friday, Aug. 28 W 7
Saturday, Aug. 29 calm
Sunday, Aug. 30 S.W. 12
Monday, Aug. 31 S.W. 12
Tuesday, Sep. 1 S.W. 4 S.W. 12

MAIL CONTRACTS.

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the Postmaster General, will be received at Ottawa until noon on Friday, 30th October next, for the conveyance of Her Majesty's Mails, on proposed contracts for four years, over each of the following routes, from the 1st January next:

1. Grenfell and Railway Station, twelve times per week; computed distance half a mile.
Marion and Strassburg, via Penarth, once per week; computed distance 19 miles.
Mooseomin and Railway Station, twelve times per week; computed distance one eighth of a mile.
Pleasant Forks and Wolsley, via Leslie, Chickney, Hill Farm, and Ellersboro, twice per week; computed distance 40 miles.
Qu'Appelle Station and Railway Station, twelve times per week; computed distance one eighth of a mile.
Touchwood Hills and Wishart, once per week; computed distance 10 miles.
Witwood Station and Railway Station, twelve times per week; computed distance one eighth of a mile.
Printed notices containing further information as to conditions of proposed contracts may be seen and blank forms of Tender obtained at the Post Office above named and at this office.

W. W. McLEOD, Post Office Inspector.
Post Office Inspector's Office, Winnipeg, 7th August, 1891. 14-16

FARM TO LET.

A FIRST CLASS FARM to let, near Qu'Appelle Station. Fifty acres under cultivation, good frame house, stables and outbuildings; an unlimited supply of good water.

Apply at PROGRESS OFFICE.

STRAYED.

\$25 REWARD.

ON THE 12TH OF APRIL, from section 17, Twp. 17 N., R. 20 W., with head GH. One is healed, and both have got better. Anyone hearing of them, and giving notice to JOHN ZINKHAM, Edinburgh P.O., will receive the above reward.

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS! NOW SELLING AT VERY LOW FIGURES!

MY STOCK OF Boots and Shoes, Clothing, Dry Goods, HARDWARE, CROCKERY & GROCERIES is still very complete. Please give us a call and see for yourself.

J. P. BEAUCHAMP, QU'APPELLE, N. W. T.

QUEEN'S HOTEL,

Qu'Appelle Station, N.W.T.

JAMES HORNE, Prop.

Strictly First Class in Every Respect.

THE CANADA NORTHWEST LAND CO

(LIMITED) OFFERS FOR SALE In the Qu'Appelle District. AND OTHER PARTS OF THE TERRITORIES.

SELECTED FARM LANDS.

For Information, Prices and Maps, apply to W. B. SCARTH, Managing Director, Winnipeg.

Or to F. L. Osler, Agent in Qu'Appelle.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY TOWN LOTS.

The Townsite Trustees offer for Sale BUILDING SITES

At all Stations on the Main Line between Brandon and Calgary.

W. B. SCARTH, Trustee. F. L. OSLER, Agent at Qu'Appelle.

ASSINIBOIA HOTEL, INDIAN HEAD.

LAST & VIAU, PROPRIETORS.

This new Hotel is now open for the accommodation of the travelling public.

Everything new and in latest style

First Class Sample Rooms for Commercial Travellers.

FOR EVERY KIND OF JOB PRINTING GO TO THE PROGRESS OFFICE.